

THE EVENING STAR,

With Sunday Morning Edition.

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The Senate and the Organic Act.

True to the confidence reposed in it by the District, the Senate has once again voted for the retention of the half-and-half principle of the organic act. Its action yesterday in adopting the committee amendment restoring that principle, which had been eliminated from the District appropriation bill by the House, makes certain at least that there will be no drastic repudiation this year of the government's obligation to assist in the maintenance of the District.

It is especially gratifying to find the Senate voting for the retention of the half-and-half principle by a greater majority this year than it cast a year and a half ago when the same proposition was presented to it in the form of the Johnson amendment. On that occasion, January 12, 1915, the Senate agreed to the committee's amendment rejecting the Johnson proposition, by a vote of 46 to 20. This majority of 26 has now been increased to a majority of 31, yesterday's vote being 47 to 16. Four senators who voted last year in favor of the Johnson amendment voted this year in favor of the retention of the half-and-half, indicating a substantial progress in the demonstration of the essential justice of the fixed ratio method of District maintenance.

With a vote of 47 to 16, or nearly 3 to 1, the Senate has thus declared its increased opposition to any radical change in the fiscal relations between the District and the general government. It has even more emphatically rejected an amendment which, abolishing the District of Columbia as an organization, would place it upon the basis of indeterminate government maintenance. It sends the bill back to the House with the present law endorsed in terms that admit of no compromise.

When the current District appropriation law was enacted by the House in December, 1914, the half-and-half principle was repudiated by the Johnson amendment by a vote on final passage, of 187 to 100, or an affirmative declaration for the abolishment of the half-and-half principle of more than 72 per cent of those voting. When practically the same proposition was presented to the House this year it was sustained, on a motion to recommit, by a vote of 173 to 111, or a little less than 61 per cent of those voting sustaining the committee proposition. Thus in the two successive votes the House has lessened by more than 11 per cent in its opposition to the half-and-half principle. Meanwhile the Senate has increased its vote in favor of the half-and-half principle by more than 5 per cent. In January, 1915, it voted against the Johnson amendment 46 to 20, an affirmative vote of 69½ per cent. This year it voted against a similar proposition 47 to 16, or an affirmative strength of 74.9 per cent.

This diminution of the House support and increase of the Senate opposition should leave no question as to the outcome of the present issue. It is evident that Congress is not disposed to sweep away the half-and-half principle, especially in the light of the demonstration before the joint select committee that it is necessary and just. In view of the figures of these votes there should be no compromise in conference on any makeshift provision for District maintenance.

The manner in which Villa has been compelled to stay quiet for considerable intervals makes it seem possible that there is something in this idea that hypnotism can be employed offhand.

After listening attentively to Mr. Hughes' entire speech and reading it over next day, Col. Roosevelt failed to discover a single weasel word.

"Icebergs."

Mr. Hughes is said to be surprised at meeting the word "iceberg" again. He met it in both of his races for Governor of New York, and thought he had disposed of it. But it will probably do him no harm. As it did him no harm then, why should it harm him now? He will encounter it as long as he lives. It is a charge that sticks, and particularly if really baseless.

Many cases may be cited, but one is aptly in point. Gen. Harrison, although a warm-hearted man of ready sympathies, was described as an "iceberg." The description stuck, but did not injure him. It did not, as intended, defeat him for President in 1888, and it did not cause his defeat in 1892. An amusing feature of the use of the charge in both those campaigns was that Gen. Harrison's opponent was not himself celebrated for chumminess or geniality. Mr. Cleveland was the very opposite of a hail fellow, well met.

So now, Mr. Wilson is quite as far as is Mr. Hughes from representing the hurrah variety of politician. He carries himself with the reserve that he and many others associate with high office and great responsibility. There are those who call him an "iceberg." He

does not appeal to the backslappers or heehawers.

Some years ago a candidate for governor in an eastern state kept a speaking appointment one very warm night in a small hall in a large city. His audience was composed of plain, everyday men, and in an effort to convince them that there was nothing "stuck up" about him he peeled off his coat and vest, dropped his suspenders to his side and laid his collar and cravat on the stand before him. In an instant he saw his mistake. The audience resented the suggestion; and, for him, the atmosphere became Icelandic.

Only a few years ago a candidate for governor in a middle state whose party was in power and who was thought to have fair prospects of election tried at one of his speaking appointments to curry favor with the plain people by saying in off-hand style: "When I'm governor I want you folks to come to see me. Walk right in, hang your hats anywhere and spit on the floor if you like." The crowd was not impressed with him or his invitation, and he was not elected. His opponent had some thirty-four thousand the best of the poll. "Getting close to the plain people" is an old gag in politics. As a matter of fact, the people are not as plain as some of their "jollifiers" assume. As a rule, in choosing leaders, they look to men of purpose and intellectual substance, rather than to those of the other kind.

The Deutschland's Start Home.

Undoubtedly, regardless of partisanship, the people of this country hope that the Deutschland, the great German submarine merchantman, may safely return to her home port on the voyage which began yesterday afternoon. The run of the Deutschland from Bremen to Baltimore was a plucky performance, interesting as a demonstration of the possibility of undersea cargo carriage, but not especially important as affecting the economic situation in Europe. The men who brought the vessel across the Atlantic have been feted and praised and the people of the country take a personal interest in them as they start on their way back home.

The Deutschland will have no easy sailing to reach Bremen. A squadron of warships of the allied powers has for some time been patrolling the waters off the Virginia capes, and in order to pass this cordon the submarine will need to dive while within the three-mile limit and remain under the surface for some distance out to sea. If she can stay under water long enough and maintain a good speed she may get out of the range of the watching craft sufficiently to have a good chance of escape. Generally speaking, probably her chances are better than those of the patrol, although the watching ships are perhaps eight to one.

It has been repeatedly stated that the Deutschland would not sail for home until her sister ship, the Bremen, which is supposed to have started for this country at about the time of the Deutschland's arrival here, or later, had reached an American port. The fact that the Bremen had not been publicly spoken when the Deutschland sailed from Baltimore does not signify that she is not approaching this coast. If communication is possible between the Bremen and the shore it may be that the Deutschland is being sent to sea with shrewd reckoning as to time, in order to increase her chances of escape and those of the Bremen to make port unmolested. Many rumors have circulated ever since the Deutschland reached Baltimore. The latest, fantastic report is that the Deutschland never sailed from the other side, but was put together on or near the Atlantic coast and brought to the capes within the three-mile limit. Reports of the capture of the Bremen have been repeatedly circulated. In short, this submarine merchantman enterprise has been the most thoroughly advertised bit of navigation work ever known.

A safe and sane Fourth of July is a matter of less concern than a set of rules that will safeguard the innocent bystander from the reckless handling of munitions.

The New York child who has been so fortunate as to escape the infantile paralysis germ is now warned against mistaking a stray piece of ammunition for a plaything.

Col. Roosevelt will have to provide himself with a new simile expressive of vigorous enthusiasm. It is no longer permissible for him to declare that he feels like a bull moose.

England's expectation that Uncle Sam would learn to enjoy her black list when he understood it better, has not yet been fulfilled.

If the bull moose party does not develop another stampee impulse, it will not be for lack of invitation from Chairman McCormick.

A Dangerous Traffic.

New York is greatly worried over the possibility that the explosion early Sunday morning in Jersey City may cause the prohibition of traffic in munitions at that port. Jersey City is strongly advocating such a prohibition, which would drive to another port the immense trade in explosive material that for months has been flowing out of New York harbor. A change of port, however, could be effected only with the greatest difficulty. At few points along the Atlantic seaboard are there wharf and storage facilities sufficient to accommodate the immense quantities of war materials that are being handled in the neighborhood of New York. If New Jersey prohibits the traffic New York has no spare terminal facilities which could be utilized, and the trade would probably go to different cities along the coast. In this emergency there is doubtless some regret that the late Austin Corbin's project for the development of a great

deep-water shipping terminal at Montauk point has not been carried into execution. It was Corbin's plan to make the eastern end of Long Island the main freight terminal for New York, developing the Long Island railroad and constructing an immense dock system at Montauk. New York feared the digression of traffic and opposed the plan, which languished until its projector died and his railroad property passed into other hands. Montauk point would be a most suitable place for munitions shipments, being far enough from congested habitation to reduce the danger from such explosions as that of Sunday morning to a minimum.

Hughes and Suffrage.

Mr. Hughes' declarations in favor of woman suffrage, first in general terms in his speech of acceptance Monday night and next in specific endorsement of the Anthony amendment in his letter to Senator Sutherland, place him in a position of undeniable advantage with reference to the support of the suffragist organizations and the woman voters of this country. His reasoning in favor of suffrage indicates that he has made a careful study of the subject and has followed the developments closely while not participating in the discussion. It is characteristic of Mr. Hughes' methods while he was Governor of New York that, holding, as he does, that the franchise should be extended to women, he believes that the suffrage should be granted them by a direct and immediate method rather than by the slower process of action by the individual states. The argument for the Anthony amendment is that it permits a prompt decision by the country at large on the subject without depriving the states of their right to vote on it directly. The suffragists hold that they have proceeded about as far as possible in the state-by-state campaign owing to the difficulties surrounding constitutional amendments in the states east of the Mississippi river, the older commonwealths of the Union. They do not admit that there is less desire for the extension of the suffrage in the east than in the west, holding that if the matter could be submitted to popular vote simultaneously in all the states in the form of the proposed constitutional amendment subject to ratification by the legislatures they would carry the necessary three-fourths for approval. The advantage that they gain in the submission of the federal amendment is that it retains its vitality indefinitely, whereas in many of the states the constitutional amendment once proposed and defeated may not be reintroduced for a considerable period. Mr. Hughes' advocacy of the constitutional amendment method of deciding this issue cannot fail greatly to aid the cause of suffrage, which has so steadily gained ground in the United States and which must ultimately triumph.

Like the convention platform, the speech of acceptance runs a risk of being crowded out of attention by subsequent remarks.

Some of Mr. Hughes' remarks sound like extracts from the report of a volunteer investigating committee.

The war prophet who made a specialty of announcing peace before the coming winter has faded.

Mr. Hughes having "viewed with alarm," Mr. Wilson will now proceed to "point with pride."

The battles in Europe have not yet introduced the trainload of explosives as a means of deadly surprise.

Familiarity breeds contempt even for carloads of dynamite.

SHOOTING STARS.

BY PHILANDER JOHNSON.

Playing Safe.
"How have you managed to escape the necessity of saying you have been misquoted?"

"By a very simple method," replied Senator Sorghum. "I avoid saying anything of sufficient interest to tempt anybody to try to quote me."

"De man dat's allus sayin' 'whut he'd do if he was in somebody else's place,'" said Uncle Eben, "most generally ain't doin' nuffin' much on his own account."

Rhetorical Fascinations.
Somewhat I do not care to hear Of motives and of acts. An epigram delights my ear Far more than serious facts.

Not an Exclusive Privilege.
"Don't you sometimes envy the idle rich?"

"No," replied Farmer Cornstossel. "I know men that haven't a dollar who can be just as idle as anybody."

A Strategist.
"Bliggins always selects a hot day to start an argument."

"Yes. He relies on the fact that you'd rather agree with him than permit yourself to become agitated."

The Candidate.
He's a model for humanity; In pictures we behold A face of fine urbanity, With power well controlled. And our studious contemplation Of his portrait courage lends, In the campaign publication That is managed by his friends.

He is wall-eyed and ungainly And his garments do not fit, And his features show you plainly That he never thinks a bit. For defeat he's surely slated, As you readily can guess From the pictures promulgated By the opposition press.

Help the Readers!
From the Chicago Post.
Cannot one or the other of the European armies capture a town once in a while whose name is easy to pronounce?

DELIGHTFUL SERVICE TO BUFFALO

The Baltimore and Ohio service to Buffalo and Niagara Falls is delightful—day or night.

At night, "THE BUFFALO," an all-steel train, leaves Washington 6 p.m., with through coaches and drawing room sleeping cars, arriving Rochester 7:55 a.m. and Buffalo 7:55 a.m. Dining car serves supper and breakfast.

The day trip affords the scenic beauties of the Susquehanna, Wyoming and Lehigh valleys. The "INTERSTATE SPECIAL" leaves Washington 9 a.m. and a change of cars is made at Philadelphia, Wayne Junction, to the "BUFFALO EXPRESS," with only eighteen minutes to wait. Excellent service is afforded by both of these trains, and Rochester is reached at 10:16 p.m. and Buffalo at 11:15 p.m.

These trains run in connection with the Reading and Lehigh valley railroads. Secure folders from ticket agents.

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9x12-ft. Rugs; were \$8.75. Now \$4.75

6x9-ft. Rugs; were \$4.45. Now \$1.95

4½x7½-ft. Rugs; were \$2.45. Now \$1.39

50c Grass Runners to match; 27 inches wide, yd. 23c

60c Grass Runners to match; 36 inches wide, yd. 33c

Kann's—Third Floor.

The Hat You Select For Your Vacation Trip Should Be Chosen From Our Advance Fall Styles in

FELT SPORT HATS

Hats that you can wear late in the fall, and yet styles that are strictly down to the minute for present wear as well.

Smart effects in rolling brim or soft, floppy brim styles. Choice of two-tone effects and plain white, also plain old rose, pink, gold, Kelly green, citron, purple and other new shades.

See some of them in one of our windows and you will admit they are extraordinary values.

\$1.95, \$2.50, \$3.50

New Untrimmed Black Velvet Hats

—in large and small sailor shapes, with high or low crowns, at—

\$1.95, \$2.50, \$3.50

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Daily in Our

AUGUST FUR SALE

Because of the Extraordinary Values Combined With Absolutely Correct Style and Superior Quality

Were we to buy these furs now we would pay a great deal more than the prices we are asking you in our August Sale—you also will pay much more if you wait until fall to buy. Why not make that saving NOW? The styles are authentic, the qualities the finest to be had—and the prices are unequalled for lowness.

HUDSON SEAL COATS \$85.00, \$95.00, \$115.00, \$118.00, \$125.00, \$145.00, \$155.00, \$169.50, \$175.00, \$195.00, \$225.00

FRENCH SEAL COATS \$55.00, \$64.50, \$67.50, \$84.50, \$87.50, \$95.00

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FOX SKINS for Immediate Use at \$37.50

Fine, exceptionally large skins of white fox, red fox and blue fox; the "Poiret" fox, a very fashionable one this season, is an extra fine Kamchatka fox. Made up to your order without extra charge.

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THIS \$2.95 PORCH SWING. Made with seven 1-inch hardwood slats on seat; 15 1-inch slats on back; swing of hardwood construction; 42 inches long; with 8-foot steel chains. \$1.48

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